The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,242.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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Ten lines and under .....
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

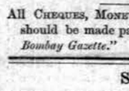
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Asia," 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday the 8th June at noon.

	June.		June.
Leave Bombay	8	Leave Madras	20
„ Carwar	10	„ Coconada	22
„ Narrakal	12	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Tuticorin	14	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Colombo	15	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Galle	15	„ False Point	26
„ Negapatam	17	Arrive Calcutta	27
„ Pondicherry	18		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgerries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Abyssina," 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 29th May, at 4 P.M.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Bussorah	18
„ Kurrachee	2	„ Fao	18
„ Guadur	3	„ Bushire	23
„ Muscat	6	„ Linga	24
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Muscat	28
„ Linga	9	„ Guadur	30
„ Bushire	13		July.
„ Fao	13	„ Kurrachee	1
Arrive Bussorah	14	Arrive Bombay	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

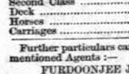
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 5 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTTANLAL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Hartfelt," Courtenay, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Courtenay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if smited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

'GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

a Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Sulphuricus) ..... 12 as. „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had

No. 1 Cigar Shape
„ 2 Do. Do.
„ „ Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched about 2nd June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made especially for the passage and Home stowage :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received in the Army Clothing Office, for the supply of Wicker Helmets, for the use of the European Troops, for the period ending 31st March, 1870, up to 2 P.M. on 15th June next.

Persons desirous of tendering for the above contract can obtain form of schedule and all particulars on application at the above office.

G. A. LECKIE, Colonel,
Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 28th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby notifies that he is going to render the account and pay the balance, if any, of partnership between him and the deceased Hormusjee Cookerjee, to Bai Janjee, widow of the deceased; Bachoobai and Manockbai, sisters of the deceased; and Dossabhoy Cowasjee, nephew of the deceased. Any person or persons as next of kin having any claim or interest on the property of the said deceased, should, within fourteen days from the date hereof, send in his or their claims to the undersigned at his office, as after the expiration of that period their claims will not be attended to, and the undersigned will not be held answerable for the same.

JAMSETJEE COWASJEE DUBASH,
Victoria Buildings.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMBROSE SHAW, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1865," Notice is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the Estate of William Ambrose Shaw, late of Wycombe Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, in England, Esquire, deceased, who died on the 22nd day of December, 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects (with the exemplification of the probates of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 7th day of May, 1869, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Henry Maxwell and Robert Valentine Reid, both of Bombay, in the East Indies, Esquires, two of the members of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co., are required, on or before the 10th day of July, 1869, to send to us, the undersigned, solicitors of the said Administrators, at our office, No. 6 Apollo Street, Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the said Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Maria Agnes Shaw, widow, William Durham, Esquire, the Reverend Thomas William Shaw Clerk, the nephew (son of Testator's late brother, Thomas Ambrose Shaw), and Charles Durham, Esquire, the executors named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property, to the said Administrators.—Dated this 29th day of May, 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXV.II. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Atmaram Madhowjee, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon hearing Mr. Cleveland, Attorney to the Trustees of the above estate, and on reading the Notice dated the Twenty-first May, instant, published in the above matter, a copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked A, the affidavit of Narayen Heerajee verifying the due publication of the said Notice hereto annexed and marked B, and the affidavit of Thomas Fisher Punnett, one of the Trustees of the above estate sworn to by him this Twenty-eighth day of May, instant, and hereto annexed and marked C, I do hereby accept the resignation of the said Thomas Fisher Punnett, and order that he be discharged from the duties of Trustee of the above estate as from this day; and I do further order that the remaining Trustee, Mishaghi Sorabjee Jee Ghadree, do continue the administration of the said estate as sole Trustee thereof, and that all acts by the said Michael Rozario De Quadros, lawfully done in the course of such liquidation, shall be as valid for all purposes as if such resignation had been accepted in such liquidation.—Dated this 28th day of May, 1869.

M. R. WESTROPP.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Attorneys to the Trustees of the said Estate.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H.I.H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault and Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of watercress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES of the CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault & Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the substrate of bismuth.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE or IRON.

By Leras. M. D., Docteur es Sciences.

GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS.

According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are —Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, etc.

INTERNAL of LOCAL New Curative Agent.

MATICO.

GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called Matico, and cures promptly and infallibly without any loss of time, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen...	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino...	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped...	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose.....	20	
Do. Fancy Striped.....	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60, ...	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do.	25	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
The Fall Mall per dozen	7	8
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	8
do. with Tie „	7	0
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
The Line of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ... Rs. 2-8 to	4	0

An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties .....

Guyot's Improved French Braces..... 2 8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends..... 5 8
The United Service Brace 3 0
Bridle Leather Belts 3 0

LINEN DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Damask Napkins of all sizes .....
Damak Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons...
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen..... 12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders 16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs..... 32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Gold Solitaires Plain ..... 15 to 30
„ „ Chased ..... 15 „ 30
„ „ Enamelled ..... 18 „ 30
„ Sleeve Links ..... 18 „ 30
„ Shirt Studs ..... 14 „ 30
„ Scarf Rings ..... 8 „ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties) ..... 10 „ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Overland Trunks ..... 25 to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus ..... 50 „ 70
Railway Portmanteaus ..... 16 „ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions) .....
Scotch Mantles ..... 12 „ 35
Railway Rugs ..... 12 „ 50
Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT. Rs. as.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

Paris Beaver	.....	14 0
Drab Shell Felt	.....	10 8
The Celt Black and Drabs	.....	8 8
The Jerome do.	.....	7 8
The Cantab do.	.....	7 8
The Isis do.	.....	7 8
The Derby do.	.....	7 8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Tweed. „ lined Cork. „ Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats ..... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves..... Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin.
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.
A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.
WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.
"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

A. ALLAN, TAILOR and OUTFITTER, has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected and manufactured expressly to his order; and from the superior quality of texture, and the latest novelty, he begs to assert that they cannot be excelled. He respectfully invites his constituents and the public in general to judge for themselves :—

Exhibition West of England Broad Cloths.
Superfine Saxony Black and Blue Broad Cloths.
Black, Blue, Oxford Mixture, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
New Pattern colored Cotton and Linen Drills.
Diamond Quiltings, Black and White Silk Vestings.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits..... Rs. 35
Do. do. do. Double Breasted Coats... „ 18
Do. do. do Trousers ..... „ 12

UNIFORMS, NEW REGULATION.

New Infantry and Staff Corps Belts.
New Regulation Cork Helmets and Colar Ornaments.
Hosiery of every description.

TRAVELLERS' COMFORTS.

Scotch Plaids, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Solid Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, and Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, Black and Drab, made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. Cash price, Drab Rs. 35; Black Rs. 30. For measurement, send size of chest and height.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1867.

LIME & LEMON JUICE.

INVALUABLE IN WARM CLIMATES.

The Act requires that all Lime and Lemon Juice supplied to Merchant Ships shall have been previously tested and certified of good quality by a Government Inspector, to be fortified with fifteen per cent. of proof spirits.

For the convenience of Commanders of vessels, MacDougall Brothers supply their Agents at various ports with Lime Juice, packed as required by the Act, with *full directions for use*.

The Minimum allowance for each man is 1 oz. per diem after a ship shall have left port ten days. Each bottle, containing an imperial quart, will suffice one man for 36 to 40 days.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Quarts	...each	2 2	2 8
Do. do.	...per doz.	22 0	26 0

AGENTS :—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
„ Madras, Barrie and Co.
„ Calcutta, Mackenzie Lyall, & Co.

NOTICES.

MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.—For sale, at Tank Bunder, Moulmein Teak Timber of all sizes,—some beams measuring 50 to 70 feet in length. Apply to Bomanjee Pallonjee Mistry, at Bora Musjid Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE DADABHOY BHOWNUGGREE.
Kalbadevi Road, near Government Book Depôt.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Tardeo on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1869, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year 1868.

2nd.—To elect two directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd.—To elect auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

4th.—To consider the subject of insuring the new Mill.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Auction, at noon, on Tuesday next, the 1st of June, the following Vessels belonging to the Harbour Defences Flotilla :—

Steamer Pleiad.
A Sailing Barge,
A Cutter.

The sale will take place at the Harbour Defences Workshops at Mazagon.

Terms—Cash; and the vessels to be removed without delay.

Permission to view the Vessels, which are now afloat off the Mazagon Workshops, will be granted, and all further particulars furnished on application to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BOMBAY DEFENCES.

Bombay, 26th May, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF GRANT ROAD NEW STATION.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS AND FARES.

On and after June 1st the Grant Road New Station will be opened, and the temporary station, situated at Bellasis Road, will be closed. On the same day an alteration will take place in the running of trains. The rates for ordinary and periodical tickets between Bandora and Bombay and intermediate stations will also be altered. For full particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, is prepared to supply the following Cotton Seeds for sowing during the approaching season :—

Egyptian (imported).....	„	Rs. 10	per cwt.
New Orleans (imported).....	„	25	„
Dhollo (acclimatized).....	„	6	„
Sea Island (imported).....	„	25	„
Bourbon (imported)	„	10	„
Hinguchun (indigenous).....	„	6	„

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their seed until sowing time.

Applications should be addressed to Mr. Harrison, Senior Cotton Inspector, Bombay

G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. A. Dorabjee Pestonjee is appointed the Company's Agent at Sholapoor for the collection and delivery of goods from the 1st June, 1869.

Offices for the reception of goods will be opened in the town of Sholapoor by the said A. Dorabjee Pestonjee from 1st June.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Mahim Branch of the G. I. P. Railway will be closed for traffic on and after Tuesday 1st June 1869. Passengers will be conveyed in through trains between the Bore Bunder Station of the G. I. P. Railway and the Mandvee station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and intermediate places.

For list of trains, fares, and further particulars see joint Time Bill of this date.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TEAK TIMBER.—Tenders are invited for the supply of 1,500 tons of Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber in squared logs. To be delivered at the Company's Stores, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 250 tons per month, commencing on and from the 1st of October next.

Specification and form of tender may be obtained by an application to the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 6th April 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after Tuesday, the 1st June, 1869, and until further notice the following alterations will take effect :—

The present 9-15 A.M. passenger train from Bombay will leave at 9-0 A.M., and will reach Poonah at 3-50 P.M.

The 2-20 P.M. south east line mail train will leave Bombay at 2-10 P.M., and will be slightly earlier between Poonah and Sholapoor.

The present 9-0 A.M. train from Poonah will reach Bombay at 3-45 P.M., instead of 3-40 P.M.

The south east up mail train will leave Sholapoor at 6-25 A.M., reach Poona at 2-50 P.M., leave there at 3-20 P.M., and arrive in Bombay at 10-0 P.M. the same day.

The down local train from Bombay to Callian will leave at 5-45 P.M. instead of 5-40 P.M.

The up local will leave Callian at 7-40 A.M. instead of 7-30 A.M., reaching Bombay at 9-47 A.M.

The 1-0 P.M. train will leave Bombay as at present, and will reach Nagpoor at 4-0 P.M. next day.

The up north east mail train will leave Nagpoor at 7-40 A.M., instead of 8-0 A.M., and will reach Bombay 11-20 A.M. the following morning.

The cooly train will be discontinued between Bhosawul and Nagpoor and between Bhosawul and Khundwa, but fourth class passengers will be carried by the mail train at a reduced rate of 3 pies per mile.

The north east cooly train from Bombay at 9-30 A.M. will leave as at present, but instead of stopping for the night at Kanpoora this train will run through on the same day to Nassick, will start from Nassick at 5-0 A.M, the following morning, and arrive at Bhosawul at 6-0 P.M. In like manner the up cooly train from Bhosawul will reach Nassick at 6-0 P.M., and start on the following morning at 5-45 A.M., arriving at Bombay at 5-40 P.M.

The Mahim branch will be closed. Passengers will be conveyed in through trains between Boree Bunder, Bandora, and intermediate stations via Dadur Junction.

For further particulars as to the trains, see separate Joint Bill of 25th May, 1869.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

ELLIOTT'S PATENT SHEATHING AND METAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIPS' SHEATHING AND YELLOW METAL, BRAZIERS' SHEETS, COPPER SHEETS, SHIPS' BOLTS, BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, &c.

BIRMINGHAM,
London Office, 10, Rood Lane E. C.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF YELLOW METAL, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS.

Caution.

WHEREAS it has recently come to the knowledge of the Directors of Elliott's Patent Sheathing and Metal Company, Limited, that quantities of Yellow Metal made by other Manufacturers have been exported to India and elsewhere, bearing a fraudulent imitation of the exclusive Brand or Trade Mark of the Company for Metal of this description namely, a representation of a Rupee, with or without the word "Soft" painted thereunder.

Notice is hereby given that, in case any Manufacturer or other person shall stamp, impress, or affix to or on any Yellow Metal not made by the said Company the said Brand or Trade Mark, or any colourable imitation thereof,—or in case any Merchant or other person shall export or sell any such Yellow Metal so marked as aforesaid,—proceedings will forthwith be commenced against such Manufactur

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28.

Yule, Lieutenant, 1-21st Fusiliers, to join, from Rangoon.
Pollock, Lieutenant, 1-21st Fusiliers, to join, from Rangoon.
Mcgillivray, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Carwar.
Hodgson, Major, 22nd Regiment, N. I., on privilege leave, from the Neilgherries.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28.

Pollock, Lieutenant, 1-21st Fusiliers, to join, to Kurrachee.
Park, Captain, 23rd Regiment, N. I., to join, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 26th May, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

20th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. C. Paul, Staff Corps, to be Quarter Master, vice Prideaux.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers of the 23rd Foot having on their recent promotion been posted to the Battalions specified:—

Captain Lloyd, 2nd Battalion.
Lieutenant Hutchinson, 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—1-2nd Foot—Ensign M. Cust, to proceed to England by the Overland Route, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This officer is not available for duty with Troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—108th Foot.—Ensign F. G. T. Welch, from 20th May to 2nd October 1869, to the Malabar Coast on private affairs.

This cancels the leav granted to Ensign Welch in G. O. C. No. 425 of the 8th instant.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

British Medical Department—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. A. Campbell (attached to 21st Foot) from 14th May to 12th June 1869, to proceed to Ghizree on medical certificate.

Poona, 27th May 1869.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard:—

Lieutenant W. C. Black, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Ensign G. N. H. Forsyth, 32nd Foot.

Lieutenant A. M. Hogg, second squadron officer 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, is directed to proceed to Aden. Lieutenant Hogg will travel emergently at the public expense.

Veterinary Surgeon Jones, E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed forthwith to Deesalpur to inspect the horses of the E Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Mr. Jones will return to Kirkee on the completion of the duty, travelling both ways at the public expense.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, May* 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Preparatory leave for one month has been granted to Assistant Surgeon W. P. Kelly, Inspector General of Prisons, British Burmah, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board, with a view to obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Surgeon J. McNeale Donnelly, M.D., Superintendent, Moulmein Central Prison, to officiate as Inspector General of Prisons, British Burmah, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon W. P. Kelly, or until further orders.

Lieutenant W. S. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore, vice Major S. C. D. Ryder, who has vacated the appointment.

Captain H. I. Lugard, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces, will officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore until relieved by Lieutenant Brooke, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. Algernon Elliott, temporarily employed as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr. E. Moffatt, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Officiating as District Superintendent in the 3rd Grade, to continue to officiate in that capacity during the absence of Mr. Christian, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Eardley Gastrell is appointed Probationary Assistant Revenue Surveyor in the Senior Department, with effect from the 26th ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Rae Jankee Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, having been found guilty, under Sections 109 and 466 of the Indian Penal Code, of the offence of abetment of forging a document purporting to be a record of proceeding in a Court of Justice, and having been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and to the payment of a fine of Rs. 500, is dismissed from Government employ, and is hereby declared incapable of re-entering the service of Government in any capacity whatever.

Mr. R. McLeod, Assistant Revenue Settlement Officer in British Burmah, to officiate as Senior Revenue Settlement Officer, during the absence on leave of Mr. Russell, or until further orders.

Mr. P. Martyr, Post Master, Toungoo, to officiate as Assistant Revenue Settlement Officer, in the room of Mr. R. McLeod.

Colonel S. J. Browne, C. B., V.C., made over charge to Major C. James, of the Western Malwa Agency, on the forenoon of the 27th April 1869, and of the Command of the Central India Horse, on the afternoon of the 30th idem.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following Orders issued by Captain J. Jacob, Officiating 2nd in Command of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, dated 28th January 1869:—

In consequence of the demise of Colonel J. F. D'E. W. Hall, late Commandant, Captain J. Jacob, Officiating 2nd in Command and next Senior Officer, will assume command of the Force.

Lieutenant and Officiating Adjutant W. E. Gowan will remain in charge of Head Quarters at Erinpoora, pending further arrangements.

Major W. Carnell, appointed by G. G. O., No. 98, dated 15th April 1869, to officiate as Commandant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, assumed charge of his duties on the 30th April 1869.

Colonel D. [illegible]obyn, C.B., V.C., Honorary Aide-[illegible]oy, to officiate as [illegible]ree, and Political [illegible]orders.

[illegible]rranted to Captain [illegible]ntendent, Coorg, to [illegible] a view to obtaining [illegible]

[illegible]l Commissioner of [illegible] to Europe on fur- [illegible]f the Rules applic- [illegible]ENT.

[illegible]ccountant General, [illegible] privilege leave for two months, from the 1st [illegible]y subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. A. Fisk was relieved of his duties as Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, on the afternoon of the 17th April. Mr. W. Clerk assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, on the forenoon of the 19th idem.

The appointments of Mr. J. G. Hewson to officiate as Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Kurrachee, and Mr. T. G. Trevor to officiate as Controller of the Money Order Office, Madras, are cancelled.

Mr. B. L. Forbes, Officiating Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Kurrachee.

Mr. F. de H. Larpent, an Assistant in the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is appointed to officiate, without being relieved of his present duties, as Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore.

In consequence of a change in the duties of the Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency at Calcutta, the designation of Mr. L. Barkeley is altered from Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency in charge of the Exchange Department, Calcutta, to First Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, and that of Mr. F. Greenway from Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta, to Second Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain (Brevet Colonel) D. M. Probyn, C. B., V. C., of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Lieutenant William Franco Dodsworth, of the General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years, from the date of his leaving his station, under Rule XVII. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 898 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Edwin Colnett Corbyn, 6th May 1869.
Lieutenant Lorne Mcdonald, 5th May 1869.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Promotions.

Major Henry Clerk, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Henry H. Godwin-Austen, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from the 18th Nov. 1868, in succession to Major-General T. M. Cameron, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major Howard Codrington Dowker, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 24th December 1868, in succession to Major-General Sir H. B. Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Alterations of Rank.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Ross Elliot Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps, and Major Henry Twisdon Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, to rank from 20th April 1868, in succession to Major General T. McGoun, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Gordon Gordon Cumming, Bombay Staff Corps, and Major Edward Lempriere Earle, Bengal Staff Corps, to rank from 22nd April 1868, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. Coningham, Madras Cavalry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Huntley Rothery Garden, Bengal Staff Corps, and Major George Charles Depree, Bengal Staff Corps, to rank from 28th June 1868, in succession to Lieutenant-General W. Taylor, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, and Major Clement John Mead, Bengal Staff Corps, to rank from 16th August 1868, in succession to Major-General C. Haldane, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor Wheler, Bengal Staff Corps, and Major James Tennent Tovey, Bengal Staff Corps, to rank from 19th October 1868, in succession to General Sir T. J. Douglas, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps, and Major Thomas Carnegy Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps (deceased), to rank from 28th October 1868, in succession to Lieutenant-General W. Justice, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Roome, Bombay Staff Corps, and Major Ralph Bristow Dundas, Bengal Intantry, to rank from 9th November 1868, in succession to Major-General Sir R. W. Honner, K.C.B., Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Gray, Bombay Staff Corps, and Major William James Morris, Madras Cavalry, to rank from 16th November 1868, in succession to Lieutenant-General J. Parsons, C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major Michael Robert Bruce, Bombay Staff Corps, to rank from 24th December, 1868, in succession to Major General Sir H. B. Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for six months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Hervey Ekins Ryves, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for six months, from the 20th March 1869, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant F. H. Thomas, General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 29th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, who was appointed on probation as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, by G. G. O. No. 895 of the 17th April 1868, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Commissioned Grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Captain W. D. Hogg (since deceased), Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, and Captain E. M. L. Marriott, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 11th March 1869, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S Dunbar, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, or until further orders.

Major H. R. Wroughton, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, Captain O. M. Graham, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, Lieutenant R. Patch, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 13th April 1869, during the absence on sick leave of Lieut.-Colonel S. Chalmers, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. R. Yule, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 15th April 1869, during the absence on sick leave of Captain J. B. Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

Captain C. Case and Lieutenant H. J. Barton, Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 2nd Class, from date of joining the Department to fill existing vacancies.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment to the Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

Mr. E. W. Molony to officiate as Commandant during the absence on leave to England of Captain T. E. Ravenshaw, or until further orders.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India having brought to notice that, notwithstanding instructions to the contrary, shares of Prize Money continue to be sent Home by Officers Commanding Regiments through the Miscellaneous Remittance Returns of their Corps on account of men who have proceeded to England, it is hereby notified that shares of Prize Money should only be remitted to England by the Prize Departments through the Governments of their Presidencies. Commanding Officers of Regiments and Detachements, to whom shares of Prize Money may have been passed on account of men who have become non-effective in their Regiments, are therefore directed to return *immediately* such shares to the Prize Department, accompanied, if the men have proceeded to England, by a Notification to that effect. The shares of Prize Money, the distribution on account of which the remittance is made, should be distinctly stated, and also how the shares of former distributions, if any have been disposed of. The shares of each distribution unclaimed in India should be remitted at the same time.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen who arrived to be Assistant Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the Service:—

Assistant Surgeon Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M. B., Assistant Surgeon Frederic Morell Mackenzie, and Assistant Surgeon John McGregor, at Fort William on 11th May 1869.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to declare the following provisions of the Royal Warrant of 4th August 1865 applicable to India:—

"Quarter Masters who, on being commissioned as such, may be in the possession of a Non-Commissioned Officer's annuity for distinguished or meritorious service, shall, on surrendering the same, be granted a special annual allowance equivalent thereto."

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Hyderabad Contingent:—

6th Infantry.—Captain A. C. Havelock, Adjutant of the 1st Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain H. A. Justice or until further orders.

1st Infantry.—Major W. Weldon, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Captain Havelock, appointed to the 6th Infantry, or until further orders.

Major Joseph Ford Sherer, of the Bengal Staff Corps Deputy Commissioner, Assam, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to Government General Order No. 836 of the 28th August 1862, exempting one-half of the Military Staff of Governors or Commanders-in-Chief at the three Presidencies from the operation of the Rule which prohibits the employment on the Staff of any Officer who has not passed the prescribed examination in the Native languages, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the above Order to the Military Staff of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major G. T. Chesney, R.E., having returned from furlough to Europe, resumed charge of his appointment as Accountant-General in the Public Works Department, from Major J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., in the forenoon of the 17th May 1869.

Lieutenant S. S. Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps, Executive Engineer in Jeypore, has been allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th May 1869, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department in the grades, specified, and posted to the Provinces noted opposite their respective names:—

As Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant E. T. Wynne, Punjab.

As Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant G. Hildebrand, Bengal.
Lieutenant H. H. Murphy, Bengal.

The services of Lieutenant W. Stenhouse, Deputy Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, in view to his officiating as Conservator of Forests in that Presidency, vice Mr. Henry Leeds, proceeded on sick leave.

Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 6 F and 7 F, dated 18th March 1869, placing the services of Captain W. J. Seaton at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for this duty, and appointing Lieutenant W. Stenhouse to officiate as Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, are cancelled.

Mr. W. C. Furnivall, C. E., is temporarily appointed to the charge of the Survey for a Railway from Delhi to Rewaree.

Mr. W. Sanderson, C.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade is posted to the same Survey under the orders of Mr. Furnivall.

Mr. G. H. Tait is appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and placed under the orders of Mr. Furnivall for the same duty.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th May 1869.

Captain the Hon'ble J. H. Fraser, Staff Corps, whose services have recently been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is attached to the 10th Native Infantry, for duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Second Captain C. W. Wilson, 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, Commandant of the Eurasian Battery, will proceed to England, the promotion of Captain Cumberland having cancelled the exchange between Second Captains Wilson and Pearson, and the subsequent exchange between the latter Officer and Captain Cumberland.

Surgeon H. W. Spry, doing duty in the Meerut circle, is posted to the 14th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon P. W. Sutherland, proceeding to Europe, on medical certificate.

The twelve months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain De Vic F. Carey, (No. 3 Battery, 22nd Brigade,) Royal Artillery, by G. O. C. C. of the 10th April (p. 147,) is cancelled at that Officer's request.

That portion of G. O. C. C of the 10th ultimo, (p. 146,) which notifies that Lieutenant J. F. J. Miller, of the 2nd battalion 19th Foot, is reported to have passed as Military Surveyor and Field Engineer, under G. O. C. C. 13th July 1865, is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Nagode Station order, dated the 16th December 1868, appointing Assistant Surgeon H. Whitwell, (doing duty 7th Bengal Cavalry,) to the temporary medical charge of the 6th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 15th idem, there being no other medical officer available.

Shahjehanpore Station order, dated the 26th December 1868, appointing Civil Assistant Surgeon W. P. Harris, M. D., to the medical charge of the left wing 16th Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties.

Presidency Division order, dated the 25th February last, posting Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Maturin, (doing duty with the Royal Artillery at Barrackpore,) to the 26th Foot.

Presidency Division order, dated the 2nd March last, placing Assistant Surgeon W. Carpenter, M. D., 26th Foot, in medical charge of the garrison cells, from the 1st idem, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Gray, M. D., relieved.

Chinsurah Depôt order, dated the 7th March last, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Ennis to act as Depot Quartermaster, as a temporary measure, vice Quartermaster W. K. Westropp, appointed to another situation.

Sirhind Division order, dated the 8th March last, appointing Surgeon J. E. Tuson, M. D., 12th Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge of the 26th Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgeon Major J. E. Harrison, M. D, appointed to another situation.

Gwalior District order, dated the 15th March last, directing Captain R. B. Hill, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to act as Station Staff at Morar, vice Captain A. B. Morgan, Brigade Major, proceeded on inspection duty.

Meerut Division order, dated the 15th March last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon W. K. Stewart, M. D., (doing duty 79th Foot,) to proceed to Meerut in view to his being attached to the Royal Artillery at that station.

Meerut Division order, dated the 16th March last, appointing Surgeon Major R. J. Atkinson, 36th Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the detachment 14th Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 13th idem.

Dinapore Division order, dated the 25th March last, directing Assistant Surgeon C. F. Richards, M. B., 85th Foot, (doing duty with Royal Artillery Division,) to proceed to Kussowlie with invalids.

2nd Battalion, 25th Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 11th October last, appointing Ensign H. R. Rathborne to act as Assistant Instructor of Musketry, as a temporary measure.

62nd Foot—Regimental order, dated the 5th February last, appointing Lieutenant T. J. FitzSimon to be Interpreter.

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 3rd ultimo, directing Captain H. C. Greenway to officiate as Adjutant.

23rd Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 26th March last, appointing Lieutenant and Quartermaster H. Paterson to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant A. D. Anderson, proceeding on furlough.

27th Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 1st January last, directing Lieutenant H. H. Birch, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

40th Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 4th March last, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant H. O. Cumberlege to officiate as Wing Officer, as a temporary measure, vice Captain H. Morton.

41st Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 27th February last, appointing Captain H. M. Evans, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieutenant B. Wemyss, appointed to another situation.

41st Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 13th March last, making the following arrangements:—

Captain V. W. Tregear to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Captain W. C. B. Ryan, proceeded on furlough.

Captain H. M. Evans, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant B. Wemyss, appointed to another situation.

42nd Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 22nd February last, making the following appointments, vice Lieutenant Colonel T. Rattary, C. S. I., proceeding on furlough:—

Captain R. A. Nowell, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain G. T. Jones, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lieutenant and Adjutant J. F. Fitz G. Cologan, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

16th Lancers.—Quartermaster J. Fuller, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Hussars.—Captain R. J. Somers, to Cashmere, from the 25th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

18th Hussars.—Captain H. M. Howard, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant and Adjutant F. A. Baines, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Second Captain H. H. Murray, (No. 1 Battery, 24th Brigade,) to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant S. H. Desborough, (24th Brigade,) Aide-de-camp to Major General Harris, from the 1st November 1868, to the 31st January 1869, inclusive, on private affairs.

Lieutenant E. B. Crawley-Boevey, (E Battery, 16th Brigade,) to Bombay, from the 1st April to the 15th April to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant C. S. Bailey, to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

26th Foot.—Surgeon Major T. Moorhead, M. D, to Ootacamund, from the 1st May to the 31st July, on private affairs.

36th Foot—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Fitz W. F. Hunter, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain R. B Lloyd, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Captain D. G. N. Watts-Russell, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on medical certificate.

85th Foot.—Captain M. Barton to remain in England, from the 14th July to the 13th October, on private affairs, in extension.

88th Foot,—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel B. B. Moleverer, to Cashmere and Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Captain J. B. Whitla, to Cashmere and Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

101st Foot.—Lieutenant W. Broydon, (2nd Wing Subaltern 42nd Native Infantry, on probation,) to Calcutta from the 20th June to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

Rifles Brigade.—Captain Fitz R. Stephen, (3rd Battalion,) to Simla, to the 15th October, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. of the 12th ultimo (p. 152.)

Staff Corps.—Captain H. Collett, (Wing Officer 21st Native Infantry,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	M.S. Elphinstone(s).	Dupuy	Goa, May 25.
	Banner	Williams	Liverpool, Feb. 14.
	Asia (s)	Paterson	Calcutta, May 4th.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Columb'an (s)	Hyde	China.
	French Empire	Clark	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Ireshope, Ramsay, to Havre.
Ship Aaron Brown, Harley, to Liverpool.
Ship Erato, Fletcher, to Liverpool.
Ship Pegasus, Cornwell, to Liverpool.
Ship Woburn Abbey, Mitchell, to Callao.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Goa.
Ship Pembroke Castle, to London, via Havre.
Ship Mongyne, to Rangoon.
Ship Hermione, to Liverpool.
Ship Oriflamme, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May 23 Feronia ..... Narburg ..... Diamond Island May 17.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 23 Kingdom of Italy ..... Smith ..... London.
Ecna ..... Brumell ..... London.

DEPARTURES.

May 22 Romania ..... Thomas ..... Bimlipatam.
Punjaub (s) ..... Parker ..... Rangoon.
Cospatrick ..... Ebuslie ..... London.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	June 1	Tuesday	July 13
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 22	,,	Aug. 3
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 10
,,	July 6	,,	,, 17

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

DEANE—May 21st, at Coonoor, the Hon'ble Mrs. Bonar Deane, of a son, still-born.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

HOGG—May 20th, at Hoshungabad, the wife of Lieutenant B. W. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

DEATHS.

HATHORN—May 20th, at Allahabad, suddenly, H. C. V. Hathorn, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
NICHOLETTS—May 8th, at Nagpore, of Cholera, Gilbert Alfred Nicholetts, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholetts.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869.

The powers of the Secretary of State for India have been the subject of a long and elaborate debate in the House of Peers; a debate which has not done much to settle the question raised by Lord Salisbury. Indeed, the precise point at issue left is pretty nearly, if not quite, where it was, and the working of the Act, without friction or scandal, will depend, as heretofore, on the discretion, tact, and judgment of the Secretary and his Council. The origin of the present controversy was the incidental remark of Lord Salisbury that the Secretary of State could not order the expenditure of Indian revenue, whether here or in England, without the sanction of the Council. He says that his law advisers put the same construction on the Act; and we are bound to say that it was the popular impression. Of course, if correct, the limitation materially diminished the power and also the responsibility of the Cabinet Minister who might have charge of the India Office, limited, indeed, the power and also the responsibility of the Cabinet collectively, and made the advice they might tender to the Crown dependent on a body outside the Parliamentary system, and withdrawn from its direct control. The Duke of Argyll, however, having consulted his legal advisers, holds that the clause in the Act is no restriction whatever upon the Secretary of State, except in so far as it operates to prevent him from jobbing away the Indian revenue in grants and pensions. He says that, through him, the Crown can make war, a proceeding certain to entail expense, that he can direct other courses of action, also costly, without the assent of the Council; but that the clause restrains him from ordering the expenditure of such a sum as was paid to Shere Ali, and from saddling the revenues of India with the cost of large public works, without the sanction of the Council. According to this exposition of his powers, the absolute authority of the Secretary of State is limited to the declaration of war, or the ordering of military movements, not constituting actual war, yet entailing expense, or the giving his assent to acts of the Viceroy, involving outlay, which outlay the Viceroy makes on his own responsibility. This view is supported by the legal authority of the present Lord Chancellor, by the legal advisers of the Crown, and by Lord Halifax, who seems to think that no Secretary would propose plans to which the Council would not agree, and that no Council is likely to arrogate powers obstructive of the policy of the Secretary of State, who, of course, acts for the Cabinet.

But Lord Cairns holds another opinion. Examining the Act by the light of Hansard's Debates, he sought to show that clause 41 was introduced after long discussions, expressly to limit the control of the Secretary over the Indian, finances. Lord Stanley's bill, as originally drawn gave the Secretary absolute power. The check upon which Lord Stanley relied was "the regular, the periodical, the minute publication of accounts," and the submission of them to the House of Commons. The House, however, did not hold that this check would be sufficient, and they adopted the following clause, introduced by Lord Stanley:—

"The expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenues, or of any other property coming into the possession of the Secretary of State in Council by virtue of this Act, shall be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council."

A plain man would certainly consider that, under this clause, the Secretary was bound hand and foot in everything involving the outlay of a single pie. Lord Cairns, quoting the speeches of Peers, showed that the language was so understood at the time, and that the ordinary belief was that the Council, and not the responsible Minister would hold the power of the purse. Lord Granville, in fact, used the strong phrase, that the Council could stop the supplies. Lord Cairns, therefore, "could not but conclude that there could be no application of any part of the revenues of India to any particular purpose without the concurrence of the Council." But Lord Cairns weakened his argument by omitting to show how the clause affected the prerogative right of declaring war. Upon that point he was silent, and it was a noteworthy omission. Pressed, however, he said that the clause disabled the Secretary alone from ordering even in the case of a foreign expedition, a movement of troops that would cost money; but, at the same time he declined to give an opinion on the question—Could the Secretary order the march of troops to the frontier? It must not be understood that Lord Cairns acquiesces in the policy of the doctrine which, he insists, is the logical effect of the clause. On the contrary, he implied that he dissented from it, because it took away from the responsibility of the Minister. What he wanted was that the doubts should be cleared up and the relative powers of the Secretary and his Council properly defined.

Lord Salisbury supported the appeal. The discussion itself was proof enough of the doubtful nature of the law.

"His own belief had been that the Secretary of State for India had no power to pledge the Government of India to the expenditure of a farthing without the sanction of a majority of his Council. He did not mean to say that he could not give orders for particular services to be performed, but that without the assent of a majority of his Council he could not pledge the Indian Government to pay for them. * * * The view of the noble duke was plain enough, although strange, —namely, that the Secretary of State could not spend money in certain cases without the sanction of his Council, but that the Governor-General could. That might be the state of the law; but if so, it was open to some difficulty. He could not conceive that it was the idea of the noble Duke that the Governor-General's independent powers were to be put forward whenever the Secretary of State wished to act without the concurrence of his Council. * * * He quite concurred in the absolute necessity of some control and a great deal of advice to support the Secretary of State in the difficult duties which he had to perform. But, above all, it was imperatively necessary, where such vast interests were at stake and where so many jealousies might be aroused, that the law should be unmistakably clear. And when the noble duke told them there was no doubt about the law, he maintained that about the doubtfulness of the law there could be no doubt whatever. When the Lord Chancellor said a thing was black and two ex-Chancellors said it was white, there must certainly be some doubt about the law, and all the eloquence of the noble duke would not persuade him to the contrary. If the Secretary for India should incur an expenditure which the statute forbade, his impression was that the Secretary for India would be liable for that expenditure, and the noble duke would hardly feel comfortable if he had made two or three mistakes of that kind, and had to pay for them."

The House, however, did not seem inclined to remove existing doubts. Lord Halifax thought that they had better leave the question alone. No practical difficulty had arisen and none was likely to arise. He stated the point thus—

"There was no question that the Secretary of State could not order without the consent of the majority of his Council any grant of money, subsidy, or anything of that kind; but he did not conceive that he was prohibited by the clause from ordering some services which would entail expense. He would say, however, their Lordships would find it uncommonly difficult to draw such a definition as to say what the Secretary for India might and what he might not order. He believed the noble and learned lord opposite, acute and ingenious as he was, would find it very difficult to draw up such a clause that not only an acute lawyer but, as the noble marquis had said, an ordinary layman might understand what things might be done by the Secretary for India on the one side, and what should be subject to the check of the Council on the other."

Now there is, of course, a certain amount of inconvenience in leaving the matter open; but undoubtedly there is force in the remark that to work a constitutional Government you must depend a great deal on the discretion of administrators, and on the general understanding that all are to give and take, and not stickle for the rigid exaction of rights. If under the clause, the guardian of imperial power is able to secure it from hurt or diminution, if the Secretary of State can manage to exert the imperial will for imperial purposes, through the Council, then it is better that the present restraint, whatever it may be, should subsist. But if it were found that the Council was an obstruction instead of a help to effective Government, then the clause should be altered, and supremacy secured. What is chiefly to be sought is the preservation of imperial power; what is to be guarded against and prevented is abuse, waste, jobbing with the revenue. After all the exposition of the Duke of Argyll seems to come to this—that the Minister has full power in all matters of high policy affecting the empire at large, but that in matters mainly intended to preserve the health, develop the resources, improve communications, and generally to promote the welfare of India itself, the advice of the experienced public servants who form the Council, should always be taken. With that understanding the public may be content, and Parliament may defer the enaction of a remedy until the evil is clearly manifest.

The late scandalous exposure of the state of the Calcutta Doveton College would seem to show that mixed schools in this country, to be successful, should combine the discipline of a reformatory with that of an educational institution. Neither the old nor the young system of English school discipline, neither the birch-rod nor the silver tongue, takes into account the conditions presented here. By the rod alone probably moral depravity has never been cured, and persuasion is almost as hopeless an instrument of reform, where public opinion—the opinion, we mean, of the Liliputian public within the school walls—and example preponderate on the side of evil. Arnold's system allows for some bad boys contingently; it does not pretend to deal with a body of boys the greater proportion of which is deeply corrupt. We are, indeed, aware of no system of school discipline that does. To dismiss, is to cut the Gordian knot instead

CHOLERA AT KAMPTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

26TH MAY.

APPREHENSIONS are entertained that cholera will carry away as many persons this year as it did the last. Although all the necessary precautions were taken by the medical authorities and others, yet this mysterious disease, which has hitherto defeated science and baffled all attempts at discovering a specific remedy for it, made its appearance suddenly amongst the European troops stationed here, and has already carried of some eight or ten men. The sergeant major of the 1st Madras Native Infantry died of cholera on the 16th instant, but I am glad to state that no other fatal cases have occurred since in this regiment, which suffered so severely from cholera last year. It is a singular fact that a remedy which is efficacious at one time will be useless at another. It is partly through this that a considerable number of medical men do hold the doctrine that there is really no treatment for cholera; that it is of no consequence what you administer to a patient; that the epidemic will run its course, &c. Now, this sort of fatalism, so extensively entertained, is certainly mischievous. The belief leads to the abandonment of those resources which are at disposal. Doctors must go on trying patiently, recording their experiences, and doing their best to deduce some principles from the various phases of this fell disease and the pathological phenomena that come before them. Unfortunately, the natives of these parts are, partly from ignorance and partly from apathy, very little inclined to present exertion in anticipation of future beneficial results. There are many villages in the Central Provinces, possessing every advantage of site, position, and atmospheric peculiarities, which actually become the centres of disease, by a total disregard of a few ordinary precautions. In large cities the dense population, and the radical imperfections of the buildings, and occasionally of the site also, combine in rendering the most close attention to sanitation comparatively unproductive of beneficial results. It may indeed be asserted, as an axiom liable to but few exceptions, that the larger the city the greater average mortality among the inhabitants. This rule, however, is not at all applicable to, I may truthfully say, the whole of this vast Indian continent. The numerous epidemics which intermittently spread devastation, desolation, and terror in the districts, render the chances of life in such localities even less than in large and important cities where sanitation is rigidly practised. The principal points requiring attention in the sanitation of mofussil villages, are the prevention of that accumulation of animal and vegetable filth in which the villages are almost entirely engulfed, defects in the drainage of the locality, and lastly, a supply of good, pure drinking water. There are hundreds of villages the inhabitants of which procure their drinking water from the shallow tank so frequently found in the immediate vicinity. When the circumstance is taken into consideration that the water of these tanks is invariably stagnant, and exposed to the influence of a tropical sun, it cannot be surprising if the microscope or chemical tests afford direct evidence of the presence of organic or inorganic matter, indubitably inimical and destructive to human health. It is a common thing to see village women going to these tanks and filling their pots within a short distance from the spot where men are either washing themselves or their clothes; or where the water has been defiled by buffaloes, kine, or other animals. They consider it nothing to drink such water. With the progress of education, time will inevitably demonstrate the inestimable advantages of ordinary sanitary precautions; but until that auspicious period we must expect the recurrence of epidemics.

Kamptee has not the enviable reputation of salubrity, though in other respects it undoubtedly excels all the other stations in the Central Provinces. It is situated on the right bank of the Kanhan river, which takes its rise in the Deoghar mountains in the Saugor territory. The Kanhan receives its tributary the Pench at the distance of about 125 miles from its source. The joint stream, from the confluence, takes a south-easterly direction, and, passing by Kamptee, falls into the Wynegunga, some forty miles lower down. The military cantonment is situated, as I have stated, on the right bank, and extends for more than three miles. The banks of the river from one end of the cantonment to the other are high, and the river bed exceeds in some parts 500 yards in breadth. The appearance of Kamptee when approached from the other side of the river is very picturesque, in consequence of the great number of trees of all descriptions that are planted in every compound. The situation is so very favourable to trees, that they spring up in no time. Trees should not, for sanitary considerations, be permitted to spread in such rank luxuriance as to seriously interfere with the due ventilation of any cantonment. As such is the case here, I think the sickness which prevails annually is partly attributable to this. However, I think this station quite as good as Secunderabad, or I may say Poona itself, and Madras has good reasons for being proud of it.

I am sorry to have to announce the death of Major J. G. Phillips, of the Staff Corps, and Pension Paymaster. He died of cholera rather suddenly last evening. His funeral takes place this evening.

Brigadier Fenwick proceeded on leave some time since, and will be here shortly. As Nagpore is only nine miles from this, everybody who can goes off either to Bombay to enjoy the sea-breeze, or to the more genial climate of Poona or Mahableshwur.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEEP-SEA TELEGRAPH TO BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may perhaps be interesting to your readers to learn, that after a careful personal inspection of the coast from Bombay to Mahim, I have decided to recommend that the cable of the British Indian Telegraph Company (the manufacture of which, by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, late Glass and Elliot and Company, has already commenced) be brought into Back Bay, through the channel, to a point south of the proposed terminus of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, and thence by a subterranean trench, to the proposed office in the Fort, the necessity for land lines being thus entirely avoided.

The *Great Eastern* steam-ship will leave England with the cable in November next, and on arrival at Bombay, will immediately commence the laying of the cable from that port to Aden, and it is to be hoped that before April 1870, there will be a direct and reliable telegraphic communication between India and England by this route.

The Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company, who work in connection with the British Indian, already possess telegraph lines from Suez to Alexandria, two submarine cables between Alexandria and Malta, and a direct line through Italy as far as Turin, all of which are manned by thoroughly efficient English clerks; and from Turin "via Malta and Egypt" to Bombay the whole line will be entirely under English management and superintendence. From Turin to England there will only be *one* foreign transmission namely, Paris, and therefore this new route will offer advantages for speed, accuracy, and regularity in transmission, which can scarcely be expected from the present lines "via Turkey, Persia and Russia," which, although established for the last five years, have, as yet, signally failed in meeting the requirements of the various commercial and other communities, for reasons which it is needless to recapitulate.

On the completion of the line to Bombay steps will be taken to extend the communication to China and Australia, and the first recommendation will doubtless be to lay a submarine cable from Bombay to Galle, in order to avoid the various irregularities which occur on the present Indian lines, between those places, and which the public so justly complain of.

In messages from all parts of India for the new route, the Secretary of State for India has given permission to allow the indication of the route namely, the words "via Suez," to be transmitted over the Indian Telegraph lines *free of charge*.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company are about to lay the new French Atlantic submarine cable between Brest and St. Pierre, Newfoundland, next month. And from the success which has attended their laying of the present Atlantic cables, there is every reason to expect that they will be quite as successful from their great experience, in the laying of this, as well as the Indian line above referred to.

Having fulfilled the object of my mission to Bombay, I propose leaving by the mail of the first of June next.—I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

D. GIBBS,

Manager Malta and Alexandria, and Alexandria Cairo and Suez Telegraphs, and Agent for the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, and British Indian Telegraph Companies.—Alexandria, Egypt.

Byculla Club, Bombay, 28th May.

A PREACHER OUT OF PLACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Esplanade band-stand, as all your readers know, is pleasantly open to the evening breeze that breathes over Back-bay and its reclamations, with their puffing engines, rows of earth-trucks, and crowds of busy coolies. When the band is playing its hardest, it is not a deliriously exciting scene, but there is a tranquil Eolian calm that people of all castes find soothing and grateful. A few evenings ago this pleasant air was rudely rent by the strident tones of an Evangelical gentleman, who from his perch on the low stone wall told a crowd of Parsees that they were worshippers of idols and several other disreputable things beside.

Now to wear a Parsee hat, or in fact to be a Parsee at all, notwithstanding the antiquity and wisdom of Zertosht and the incalculable importance to modern civilization of the Pehlvi language, is of itself calamity enough; but, there, where you most counted to be at your ease, to be met by a loud voiced and very animated lecturer and told that you are an idolator and can have no hope of what is technically called the kingdom of heaven, is I think quite a needless aggravation.

I should be very glad if the Parsees, or any other class of natives, would go to the source whence this preacher drew his eloquence; and further, I think, it is his duty to seek all reasonable opportunities of disseminating the ideas and doctrines that he considers to be salutary. But there are surely more fitting times and places than the band-stand, when honest folk of all kinds and conditions seek to enjoy the pleasant idleness due to all after the labours of the day.

Is it profane to suggest that technical skill of speech and the secular art of logic might, in addition to the proprieties of time and place, be made to subserve the ends of truth? After listening to a long tirade of uncomplimentary expressions regarding certain books, a Parsee present asked the preacher if he had ever read the books in question. The usual clerical answer followed "No, he hadn't, and he would be very sorry to read them." This may be, and most likely is quite a *common-sense* way of looking at things, but it is hardly a logical or persuasive argument. The Parsee said some quietly severe things, and was angrily challenged to a turn-and-turn-about discussion, each speaker to have five minutes by Shrewsbury clock—I mean by the preacher's watch. The Parsee having made his point, declined; and the preacher was left triumphant, master of the situation.

The collier with the bull-dog in "Punch," as your readers may remember, when the mild curate repeats his salutation of "It's a fine day, my friend," replies, "Well, who said it warn't? Do ye want to hargy, yor beggar?" This was very rude of the collier, but it is without doubt the mental attitude of most Parsees. I have had many arguments with this interesting people, they have been chiefly on money matters, and I don't mind confessing that I have invariably got the worst of it. But they are open to argument—they "want to hargy," they like it; they are born debaters, and have much courtesy. I am sure that for the pure pleasure of talk they would give the ardent missionary of the band-stand a chance to have at them in some convenient place wherein other people didn't want to walk about and be quiet.

PERIPATETIC.

LEPROUS RAILWAY GUARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the guards at the Bandora Railway Station who takes the tickets has leprosy on his fingers. I conclude of course that the Railway authorities are not aware of the fact. Leprosy is considered by some contagious, and it is not right that the public should be exposed to the risk of catching the frightful disease. I am sure that the evil only requires to be mentioned to be rectified. I am sorry for the poor man, but he should be employed on work of a different nature.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. C.

A HINT TO THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When goods are declared to any of the Railway Companies in England a receipt is granted at once. Here, where the railway receipt for goods answers all the purposes of a bill of lading, requiring to be sent to the consignees to ensure delivery, it is sometimes two and even three days before a receipt is granted—the argument being, till it suits their convenience to load the goods they are not to be called upon to give a receipt Imagine a consignor at Colaba trotting back and forward to Tardeo this hot weather for his receipt,—for he must do so, else the chances are his consignee will have a claim on him for demurrage. I trust this will stir up the officials at Tardeo to a sense of their duty.—Yours, &c.,

D.

BOMBAY PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A. M.," in proposing the establishment of a joint stock company, suggests that the capital should consist of 500 shares at Rs. 50 each. This capital is too limited. As I stated in a former letter the wants of the times require a *complete* establishment. We not only want our beer, wines, oilman's stores, &c., cheaper, but our clothing and that of our wives also—as well as medicines; but I would not include beef, bread, pork, or mutton, which are obtained cheap enough at present from the bazaar.

I am of opinion that the capital should consist of 1,000 shares at Rs. 50 each. Out of this capital a substantial building should be erected upon a convenient site, the foundations of the buildings to be strong enough to admit of a subsequent addition of one or two stories when necessary.

As it must at once strike a reasoning mind that the speculation is a safe one, there can be no fear that capital will not be available; and none will be more ready to contribute his mite than yours, &c.,

ECONOMY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The suggestion by "A. M.," in your impression of yesterday, that a Company should be established to break the monopoly of butchers and bakers, &c., is certainly a most happy one. But I would ask "A. M." one question, which, if satisfactorily answered, would leave no just reason against its establishment as soon as possible. If such a Company as that proposed is formed, what then are the large classes of petty tradespeople to do? This question must be met, and it is useless anybody shaking his head at it. Are they to beg and starve? or lead a vagrant life to fill our Jails and Houses of Correction? Deprived of their only means of living, they will become pests to society and burdens on the State.

Q.

THE BENGAL BANK'S BOMBAY AGENCY.

It is understood, writes the *Indian Daily News*, that the Secretary of State for India has intimated to the Government of India that it is necessary the branch of the Bank of Bengal at Bombay should be promptly withdrawn. The Council of the Governor General is understood to regard the matter in the same light. It is not unlikely that in order to avoid any necessity for resorting to legislation, the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey will exert the powerful influence his position as Officiating Financial Minister vests him with, to induce the Bank of Bengal to voluntarily close the branch. Our contemporary believes (and we have no difficulty in believing it ourselves) that the Bank of Bengal by no means approves of this course.

AN INDIAN SWINDLER CAPTURED IN PARIS.

A short time ago an East Indian employed in the Madras Forest Department absconded to Galle with Rs. 33,000 of defrauded money, and thence proceeded to Suez. The Madras Government sent a photograph of the man to England, and on account of the largeness of the sum persevered in having him looked after. The following extract from a Paris letter apparently (the *Indian Daily News* suggests) accounts for him:—

"An important capture was made yesterday at the Grand Hotel of a clerk in a commercial house at Madras, who left his employer with the sum of three millions and a half, and who promised to lead a grand life at Paris. But as India is connected with Europe by submarine cable, he had no sooner installed himself comfortably at the Grand Hotel, then a telegram from Madras was addressed to the English Government, and from London to Paris, and he was arrested. A large quantity of gold and bank bills were seized; but the amount fell of short of the sum stolen." Though the man's stay in Paris was short, he found time to make the "acquaintance of an actress to give her diamonds."

A SOLDIER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, N. W. P., was held on May 25th, before the Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Walter Morgan, Private Thomas Waterhouse, of the 105th Regiment, was convicted of the wilful murder of a soldier of his own regiment, Private J. Taylor. When the Chief Justice, in the most laconic manner possible, passed upon the prisoner sentence of death, no one in Court felt that the sentence was otherwise than just on so heartless a murderer, who, for the paltry sum of two rupees, deliberately shot his comrade; and who, after the murder had been perpetrated, said he was happy; that revenge was sweet; that he had murdered him, and that he was dead. This was the first trial on a charge of murder heard in the High Court of Allahabad.—*Pioneer*.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

Cholera has disappeared at Morar and some other military stations recently afflicted with the scourge. At Morar the artillery suffered most, having had 14 fatal cases out of 18 admissions to hospital. At the same station, the 103rd Foot had 5 cases, all of which proved fatal. There appear to have been no cases among the native troops at Morar, but at Dinapore one or two native soldiers were attacked and succumbed, the Europeans escaping scatheless. At Seetapore (Oude) there were one or two deaths; but the station which has suffered most is Allahabad. According to the latest reports received by the Government of India, the gross mortality at that station from cholera had been 49 out of 67 attacked. The season is too far advanced, and too fierce, to admit of the formation of cholera-camps, while moving the men by rail along the line of railway is considered—though it seems to us, on not very conclusive grounds—too objectionable, on account of its liability to propagate the malady, to permit of its being resorted to. Close observations of the cholera ravages of the last month, or so, has led competent parties to conclude that, on the whole, the native soldiers are less liable to the malady than Europeans quartered in the same station.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE MAHARAJAH OF PUNNAH.

To Maharajah Nurput Singh Mohender Bahadoor, of Punnah.

My Friend,—In a recent report on the distress prevailing in Bundlekund, my Agent [Col. H. D. Daly] has given a full account of the steps taken by the various Chiefs for alleviating the sufferings of their subjects, and he has drawn my attention specially to the measures which you have adopted in this season of distress. I learn from him that you have set on foot several works of public utility; that you have at your own expense been supporting many destitute men, women and children; that you have removed all restrictions on the sale and transit of grain; and that, as circumstances required it, you have suspended or remitted the State's demand for revenue. By these means you have in all probability been the means of saving many persons from starvation, and you have certainly given a signal proof of your liberality and disinterested spirit. I have been much gratified at hearing of your generous conduct, and I desire to thank you cordially for your efforts and for your liberal, practical and enlightened views.

I have also great pleasure in informing you that my Agent's letter, and also a copy of the present khureeta to your Highness' address, will be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.—I remain, your sincere friend,

Mayo.

Simla, the 18th May 1869.

TRIBE FEUDS ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

Particulars have been received by the Government of India of an attack recently made on a camp of armed Looshais by a party of friendly Kookies of the Khongjai tribe, who were sent by the Rajah of Munnipore towards the Looshai country to gain information of what was going on. The number thus sent was 110, and they had 90 muskets with them. The Khongjais started from Moirang to the south west of the Munnipore Valley, and, proceeding by what is called the Cheklapye route, saw no traces of the Looshais for four days. Very early on the morning of the fifth day, before daylight, they came up with a body of about 150 Looshais encamped, and all fast asleep, with the exception of one man. After a brief consultation, the Khongjais determined upon at once attacking them, and it was arranged that the whole number should fire two volleys of musketry and then rush on the enemy with their *daos*. This was done, and so complete was the surprise that the Looshais were perfectly paralyzed, and could do nothing but try to save themselves by flight. In all forty of them were killed, including, it is supposed, two Chiefs; many also were wounded who escaped into the jungle. The Looshais have threatened to invade Munnipore after the new moon; but the loss inflicted on them by the above party, men of their own blood and language, will no doubt have a salutary effect, inasmuch as it will show them that, after raiding and murdering inoffensive men, women and children, they must expect reprisals. Every preparation has, we learn, been made to meet the Looshais in the event of their being rash enough to invade the Munipore Valley.

THE ABYSSINIAN FREIGHTS.

Some remarks by the *Indian Daily News* have brought down upon its head the following lawyer's letter written on behalf of the Master Attendant of Calcutta:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the article on the subject of the freight charges of the Abyssinian Expedition, which appears in your paper of this date, and which contains grave insinuations and charges against the Marine authorities here, we are instructed by Captain Howe to state that the insinuations made are utterly groundless and false, and to call upon you publicly to retract and apologise for the same.—Your obedient servants,

"Stack, Collis, and Mirfield.

"Calcutta, 24th May, 1869."

On which the *Indian Daily News* proceeds to say—"In reference to the letter of Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield, on the subject of our remarks respecting freight charges, it might have been more satisfactory if their client had indicated more particularly the passages by which the 'Marine authorities' are aggrieved. We know that the subject of freight charges in Calcutta during the Abyssinian Expedition attracted the attention of maritime papers at home, and it was considered by some of them that the freight charges for Abyssinia were very exhorbitant, without any apparent reason for being so. The Bombay papers declared at the time that tonnage in abundance was available there at rates much more favourable to the British tax-payer than those paid by the Marine authorities in Calcutta. Of course, we are glad to learn that this was not so, and that the public interests here were so well looked after. When the Marine authorities can show that our statements are false, we shall be most happy to retract them, and to make the most ample apology that the case requires. But in the list of charters published along with our remarks, there was some evidence of the ground of our observations. Perhaps it would be none the worse for the public if the particulars were more generally known."

The article objected to by Captain Howe's lawyers was suggested by one which appeared some time ago in this paper on the case of *Hurst* vs. *Gibb*, which was disposed of in the Small Cause Court of Bombay. The *Indian Daily News* remarked—"The question may be fairly asked—have Calcutta journalists nothing to say of their own interesting city, and its doings, that they must needs go seeking in their neighbour's household for subject to comment upon? We will answer that question at once, and frankly admit that we have a great deal too much and probably more, to censure and expose here, than we know of in Bombay. This matter of the freight charges of the expedition has already attracted the attention of the English Press. The charges in Bombay were undoubtedly high, but it was notorious at the time that those in Calcutta were very much higher. Our Marine authorities were evidently under a much stronger influence as to the value of tonnage. Let our readers look down the lists of ships, we publish elsewhere, chartered here and in Bombay. Let them compare the rates at the two places. It may be suggested to an inquiring mind to turn to a shipping report of the period, and to mark off on it the names of those vessels which secured the highest rates. Having gone that far, it may next occur to the scrutiniser to glance down the consignee column, and as statistics are ever invaluable, he may possibly make a note of how many ships were chartered from any particular firm. Another question may also arise; were the ship taken up, and those which secured the highest rates comparatively the best vessels in the harbour? We think we have said enough to show that although we began by noticing Bombay, we have not altogether forgotten Calcutta. It is only in Abyssinian or such-like expeditions, or great public works that those great opportunities occur, which give a golden harvest to the wary. The little story of '*Hurst* versus *Gibb*' is but a trifle compared to some that we could tell. Commission is a word of three syllables only, but in its capacity, or the extent of the interpretation which may be given to it, it rivals the Indian Penal Code, in the fulness and completeness of its application."

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SILK SUPPLY ASSOCIATION IN LONDON.

We observe from a number of papers published in the *Gazette of India* that a Silk Supply Association has been formed in London. The honorary secretary on the 8th March, forwarded a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of the preliminary meeting to the Secretary of State, remarking—"Looking at the importance of the objects, and of the national industry concerned, and the great desirability of the production of silk in British India being extended and improved, I have to solicit your Lordship's special aid in bringing it under the notice of the Governor General and of the Lieutenant Governors of the several provinces, and of the Collectors and other officers of the Government, as well as of those public institutions and individuals who may have taken an interest in the production of silk culture in the East."

The Secretary of State in reply promised to transmit copies of the report to the Governor-General of India and the Governments of Madras and Bombay. The Government of India wrote on 12th May to the Secretary of State in reference to this subject, requesting His Grace to inform the association "that we fully appreciate the importance of the objects for which it has been established, and that we shall always be happy to render all the aid in our power to promote the success of those objects." The Government of India added that they would take steps with a view to the publication of the papers in the official gazettes of the country.

The objects of the association are alluded to as follows by Mr. Chadwick, M. P., in a letter he sent to the Under-Secretary of State on 15th February:—

"Knowing from my connection with the cotton districts of Lancashire, and with the Cotton Supply Association, that the Government of India has afforded to it most valuable assistance in their efforts to increase the production of cotton in India, I venture to hope that you will render similar encouragement and aid to the proposed Silk Supply association in their endeavours to stimulate and increase the production of silk in India.

"The silk trade has suffered so many years from the disease in the silk-worm and from political disturbances in China, Japan, and Italy and other causes, that it is of national importance that every district capable of producing silk should be stimulated to do so.

"The occupation of cultivating silk is said to be peculiarly suitable to a large portion of the population of India, and the mulberry tree is known to flourish in Khandeish and other large districts where silk cultivation is now almost entirely neglected.

"The Silk Supply Association only asks for the moral support and encouragement of the Government of India in furthering its objects and extending its usefulness. I beg to refer you to the objects as stated in the enclosed circular, and shall be much obliged by an expression of your approval thereof."

DAMAGED AND LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency lately submitted to the Government of India a set of rules for the payment of damaged and lost currency notes. Government replying on the 24th March observed that "it is impossible to lay down any fixed rules as to the conditions under which payment can be refused for a mutilated currency note. It is always a question of the degree and kind of mutilation.

"The Governor General in Council is of opinion that so far as the public are concerned, it is decidedly the best plan to prescribe no fixed rules, but simply to declare that, when any doubt arises as to the payment of any note, it will be considered especially by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, who will exercise his own discretion whether to pay or not to pay, and will prescribe the conditions of payment, availing himself of legal advice whenever necessary.

"His Excellency in Council, however, desires you to make provision for the guidance of your subordinates at out-stations, by drawing up instructions to be approved by Government, showing, as far as possible, under what circumstances Government is legally bound to pay a note. The currency officers should pay notes under no other circumstances, without your special orders.

"As regards lost notes, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that Government should not pledge themselves, by any rules, to pay them. Whenever a case occurs in which you think that the notes should be paid, you should submit the circumstances and your proposals for the orders of the Government of India in this department.

"The present plan by which the Paper Currency Department takes upon itself a great deal of trouble in circulating lists of stopped notes is, it appears, not only unnecessary, but practically useless. Persons who lose notes should be left to advertise them in such manner as they think best, and should themselves give information at such offices as they think proper.

"The term 'stopped note' is inaccurate and misleading. Payment of such notes cannot be refused, unless there be good reason for supposing that the presenter is not a *bonâ fide* holder.

"The system which has hitherto been in force was, no doubt, devised for the benefit of losers of notes; but in practice it is found to increase the distrust of notes. Natives of this country dislike taking currency notes, if they know that it is possible for them to be put to trouble and detention, should the note happen to be, what is called, a 'stopped note.'

"The Governor General in Council observes that the real aim of Government is to make currency notes approach, as much as possible, to the status of coin. If a man loses a currency note, he must ordinarily take his chance of recovering it, precisely in the same way as a lost coin. If Government attempts to put currency notes on a better footing than coins, by restrictions on their payment, it may be found that they really put them in a worse, by giving further grounds for the natives of this country to dislike taking them."

BOMBAY.

Bombay Omnibus Company.—The Directors of the Omnibus Company have sold the concern to Mr. Narayen Crustna Laud, of Bombay, for Rs. 65,000.

A New Theatre.—It is said to be in contemplation by several native gentlemen of this city to erect a new Theatre House in a good central locality.

Postal Notice.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong, per steamer *Orissa*, on the 4th June, at 10 A.M.

Body of a Child Found.—The body of a native child was found by the police yesterday afternoon in the compound of the bungalow of Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, Girgaum road.

Mr. Max Melvill.—We hear that Mr. M. Melvill, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, is expected very shortly to take up the appointment of a Judge of the High Court.

Programme of Music to be played this evening by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand:—

March.

Overture	"Il Conte de Essex"	Mercadante.
Quadrille	"Bonnie Dundee"	D'Albert.
Selection	"Trovatore"	Verdi.
Waltzes	"Florence"	Godfrey.
Galop	"Sleigh"	Kuhner.

Street Obstructions.—In the Fort Police yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a number of Municipal cases were disposed of. Vellebaee, the widow of one Galla, was fined Rs. 21-2, for having erected a scaffold in Manordass Roopjee Street on 4th May without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner. She was also ordered to remove the scaffold and to pay Rs. 5 a day so long as it remained.—Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy was fined Rs. 20, with a similar punishment for the future, for a like offence in Barber Lane.

Fouad Drowned.—Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Luxumee, woman. She was seen alive and well on the evening of the 26th inst. after which she was missed from the house. Her husband went in search of her to the house of her sister, where he found his wife. He was on his way back with her when he stopped to speak with a friend, and afterwards he again missed her. He went back to the house of his sister-in-law, but could not find his wife there. On the following day her body was found in the Baboola Tank. A verdict of "found drowned" was returned by the jury.

Town Dues in Poona.—Serious complaints have reached us against the farmer of the recently imposed town dues, for obstructing public traffic. We are informed that yesterday (27th) he kept forty-one carts loaded with grain, which was being conveyed from the railway, standing on the public road at Gosaveepoora during the whole of the day, on the plea of their being overloaded and liable to double dues. As the same loads had been conveyed for several months past the carmen resisted the monstrous demand. We understand a representation has been made on the subject to the Collector of the district by the railway authorities.—*Deccan Herald*.

Alleged Breach of Trust.—In the Fort Police Court an information was laid by Hajee Tyab, general merchant, Khand Bazaar, on Thursday, charging a tindal, Crushna bin Hurry, with criminal breach of trust; and a broker, Balcrushna, with abetment. Complainant had received 223 bags of dry cocoanuts, numbering 33,700, and valued Rs. 1,000. They had come in a pattamar, but it had left Bombay without his knowledge, and he believed that the broker had without his authority got passes from the Custom House under which the pattamar proceeded to Vingorla with his cocoanuts. He therefore prayed for warrants to apprehend these men and to search for the cocoanuts, and these were granted by Mr. Connon.

House Breaking and Extensive Theft.—A heavy case of theft came before the Senior Magistrate on Thursday. Peeroo Mahomed, a vagrant, and Bucktha Mooljee, unemployed, were charged with breaking into the house of Meghchund Ghellabhoy and stealing therefrom ornaments to the value of Rs. 2,290; and Tulshee, woman, and Nuthooram Ramlall were charged with abetting that offence. From the evidence it seemed that some of the prisoners had got access to the house overnight by a window and then broken a box in which the ornaments were locked. The prisoner was sleeping in an adjoining house and they carried off the property without disturbance, took the same to the house of a friend, and there divided it. The case was adjourned till Thursday the 3rd proximo.

Offering Adulterated Cotton.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, a summons was disposed of at the instance of Mr. Henry Marshall King against a man whose name he gave as Mooljee Velljee and charged with offering adulterated cotton for compression, contrary to section VIII. of the Cotton Frauds Act. Complainant was a sub-inspector under the Cotton Frauds Act, and whilst on duty at the Presses at Colaba had objected to some cotton brought for pressing by defendant. The latter nevertheless insisted on having it pressed, and hence the summons was asked for. Mr. Manisty appeared for the defence. The sample produced was proved to contain a deal more seed than is passed by the inspectors. The real name of the defendant was stated by the complainant to be Mooljee Suddoo. After hearing the witnesses, the Magistrate dismissed the case, as there was not enough to connect the prisoner with the sample which had been produced.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 23rd May, 1869.

Open 874 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	70,142 8 7
Merchandize	2,71,078 12 3
Electric Telegraph	1,245 10 0
Earth Trains	3,861 12 0
Total Rs.	3,46,428 10 1
Corresponding week last year open 873½ Miles ... Total Rs.	3,54,875 3 7
Decrease	8,446 8 9

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

1*st Sunday after Trinity—May 30th*, 1869.

St. John's Church,—Colaba.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Litany Communion. Sermon. Hymns 134 and 175.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Sermon. Hymns 195 and 11.

Holy Trinity Church,—Sonapore.

7-30 A.M.—Litany and Choral Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 203 (Now my tongue the mystery telling), and 88 (My God I love Thee).

6-0 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 147 (Jesu, Thy mercies are untold), 175 (Oft in danger, oft in woe), and 182 (There is a blessed home).

St. Peter's Church.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Prayers, and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 170.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 135, 200 and 14.

In the Harbour.

Divine Service will be held on board the ship *Millwall*, of Liverpool, (for Mr. Keer) by the Rev. H. Glasson, B.A., Chaplain of H. M.'s *Euphrates*, to commence (unavoidably delayed) at 11-30 A.M.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship *Peckforton Castle* (lying off the Dockyard) at 11 o'clock. Mr. Paterson will also preach in the Free Church, Esplanade, at 6 P.M.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. CRAWFORD ON THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

From the Municipal Commissioner, to the Health Officer.

Bombay, 26th May, 1869.

I have had great pleasure in receiving the first of your Quarterly Reports, being that for the three first months of the current year.

The idea of publishing these reports periodically originated entirely with yourself, and the reason assigned by you is unanswerable. It *is* as you say of vital importance that matters affecting the public health should be placed before the public while yet an interest attaches to them. It is also of no slight importance to contrast, speedily and promptly, facts with wild and reckless assertions; and it *is* especially important that statistics, showing the progress and cause of particular diseases in particular parts of the town, and the measures taken by us to prevent them, shall be speedily available to the masses of the native community.

For this last reason, I purpose asking sanction to publish in a cheap form, Mahratta and Guzerattee versions of your Quarterly Reports to be distributed among the different reading rooms and to those (and they are happily many) among the lower classes, who already evince deep interest in the sanitary condition of their neighbourhood, and are always ready to give effect to your suggestions.

Nothing has struck me more of late than the evident recognition, by the more intelligent of the masses huddled in the worst parts of the town, that mortality from certain diseases is due to a want of ordinary sanitary precautions, to dirt, foul water, and the like.

A few years ago treble the present mortality in any quarter of the town from cholera or small-pox would hardly have excited the attention of the inhabitants. Now, one death spreads alarm in a neighbourhood, and the aid of the Health Department is promptly and clamorously invoked. In short, the masses are beginning to feel and see that death from these and similar causes is *preventible*. Let us then do all we can to encourage that feeling by bringing facts constantly and clearly home to all.

The next step will follow in good time. The masses, convinced that disease and death are preventible, will speedily begin to insist that the necessary preventive works shall be undertaken by those responsible for the public health. It must be highly gratifying to all connected with the Health Department to know that the hard and earnest work of the past three and a half years has brought about this healthy feeling in the body of the people.

And now to notice briefly the chief *heads* of your report. Although the number of waggons sent to Coorla were less during the last quarter than during the same quarter of 1868 by 435, the number of cart *loads* burnt exceeded the number in 1868 by 6,683; now 16 cart loads go to the waggon, so that 417 waggon loads, or about the number deficient, have been burnt instead of being carried out to Coorla. In other words, as each waggon costs about Rs. 6, the saving by burning has been Rs. 2,500 in the quarter.

This result of comparatively small experiments in the matter of burning, indicates what should be our policy in future, and shows at once how a very large saving representing nearly 1½ lacs per annum, or a capital of 25 lacs of rupees, may be effected.

The plan of removal to Coorla, as you are aware, was adopted before I took office; and though it is certainly theoretically perfect, I have always objected to it as being far too costly. I have at different times suggested burning to Dr. Hewlett, but he was strongly opposed to it as likely to prejudice the public health.

I think, however, that the experience of the past year and a half warrants the conclusion that burning at proper places with proper furnaces and proper appliances and arrangements, will in no way do harm, while not only will an enormous saving be possible, but the working power of the scavenging establishment will be greatly increased when the carts have no longer to travel long distances to the place of deposit.

Acting on this view, which you have all along steadily supported, I proposed to the Finance Committee, some six weeks ago, the erection of a small trial furnace. Plans and estimates were got out by Mr. Thwaites, and approved; but recently, at a meeting between us, you adduced such strong reasons against so small an experiment, that it was determined to abandon the idea, and to bring before the Bench for discussion a complete scheme including furnaces and drying sheds for the consumption of all the refuse of one section of the town.

Mr. Thwaites has accordingly been requested to prepare a design and estimate, which, when fully discussed and approved by us, will be submitted for public discussion.

You point out that you are working without any reserve of plant, and, therefore, practically under the proper strength. The false economy of such system will, let us hope, be some day apparent to the Bench.

Meantime, you will, I know, continue to do your best with the means at your disposal, carrying out steadfastly and honestly—as you have hitherto done—our promise to reduce expenditure to a minimum. I think it worth noting that the outlay on the workshops is now beginning to bring in good return; our plant is getting into good order, repairs are less frequent and better executed, and the plan of making all wheels, axles, and fore-carriage of uniform pattern is being steadily carried out.

The returns show that while you have greatly reduced the number of Halalcores, the service has been more efficient and regular than before; while you have, by firm and judicious treatment, combined with a system of regular payment, been able to reduce the pay of the Halalcores so as to effect a saving of Rs. 46,000 annually.

Nothing to my mind can be more satisfactory and creditable to all concerned.

In comparing the actual number of night-soil carts emptied during this quarter (10,900) with the numbers for the same quarter 1868 (10,910), it must be remembered that you have this year been using for the most part the hermetically-closed iron cart so well perfected by Mr. MacDonald, which holds twice as much as the old wooden carts in use last year.

The introduction of this cart has also enabled the service to be much better performed, in a great measure, by daylight, without inconvenience or annoyance to the public, and with considerable economy in the items of bullocks and drivers.

Still, as *we* well know, more men must be employed, more carts entertained, if the service is to be rendered complete.

In every branch the amount of work performed has doubled.

In 835 cases of summons, it was only necessary to proceed in the Magistrate's Court in 366—the parties summoned having previously obeyed the law in 469 cases. Of the 366 cases, there were only 4 dismissed. The convictions numbered 362, and yielded 3,162 Rs. in fines, or about 8 Rs 12 As. each case. These figures show how well the cases of your department are prepared and conducted before the Magistrates. Section 144 has been most judiciously worked by you, and has effected a complete change in certain districts like Funnuswaddy and Nowrojee Hill.

The other Sections of the Act are practically useless for the reasons you have put so forcibly.

Day by day the need for increased water supply is forced upon my attention by pitcous appeals from all quarters. I look with great apprehension to the state of the town a year hence if something be not done.

We are agreed as to the necessity for wash-houses. They need not be expensive, and might be combined with public latrines, so that the waste water might be partly used for flushing the latrines and partly for road watering.

I have offered a premium to the Mechanics' Institute for the best and simplest design of the kind.

I can add nothing to your remarks, which go far to show the need for keeping the terrible facts disclosed by the mortuary register constantly before the public.

I entir

A COLUMN FOR THE LADIES.

LA MODE.—SPRING BONNETS AND MANTLES.

PARIS, APRIL 26.

PARISIAN modistes seem to be at their wits' end to invent novelties with a rapidity commensurate with the exigencies of their clients, who assail Worth and Paugat and other arbiters of fashion over here with the pertinacity of the leech's daughters, crying, Give, give; new costumes for the promenade, new toilettes de visite, de dîner, de soirée, de reception, and new robes de bal. But with their robes princesse and à queue, their jupes Camargo and ceintures écharpes, their fichus Marie Antoinette and manteaux abbé galant, our modistes evidently played their trump cards and, rendered reckless by success, ventured upon bolder flights. Under pretext of reviving certain modes of the last century they introduced the robe bouffante, raising the skirts of the upper jupe to within a few inches of the waist, so as to form the required "gonflement." It met, however, with but doubtful success, considering its eccentricity; enjoyed, it is true, a sort of triumph during the past winter in the salon, but the "mode hottentote" has all along certainly been chary of the promenade. On Sunday week all Paris turned out to see the racing in the Bois de Boulogne, and spring toilettes, which the inclemency of the season banished from the Easter Longchamps promenade, were to be seen in all their radiancy. Only a few, however, of our "grandes dames" ventured to mask their elegant forms behind the robe bouffante, the effect of which, when the body is thrown unnaturally forward by "talons castagnettes," is certainly not graceful, if it is not even ridiculous. Judging from present appearances, the chances are that as the season advances the "pinceznez-moi-ça," as it is irreverently styled, will altogether disappear. Attempts have likewise been made to revive the cachemire shawl, but, although their "élegancies" the Princesse de Metternich and the Comtesse de Pourtalès have taken in under their protection, and it has been seen about a good deal consequent upon this incident, it has hardly met with that aristocratic patronage which might have been expected for it.

The costumes of the day remind one of the new boulevards—everything is sacrificed to an excess of ornamentation. Just as the houses are carved all over, from the "rez-de-chaussée" to the "cinquième," so is the human edifice decorated all the way up, from the bottom of the jupon to the top of the chapeau. And the worst is that it is always the bizarre that has precedence of the beautiful. Every inch of skirt is covered with flounces, ruches, coques, or rouleaux; corsages terminate in basques bordered with ruches, lace, or fringe; and there are ruches at the neck, ruches on the bows at the shoulders, and ruches or lace at the cuffs. Ceintures have sacrificed their long ends, but only to add to the size and intricacy of their already complicated bows. Bonnets merely cover the front of the head it is true, but they tower aloft with tall ruches of satin or tulle, or with double wreaths of flowers posed on beds of lace or blonde, or tulle bouillonné, or with pyramids of ostrich feathers diversified with the still fashionable aigrette. Perhaps, however, the most successful chapeau of the season is formed of puffs of lace, net, or tulle, on which a handful of flowers appears to have been dropped at random, and allowed to rest just wherever they may have chanced to fall; wide net or lace strings, which cling tightly to the face, are fastened either in a large bow or with a rosette immediately beneath the chin, and set the countenance as it were in a frame of delicate filigree. The effect when the face is pretty—and pretty bonnets make pretty faces—is certainly charming.

Crape or silk tulle is the material of the fashionable chapeau, and white is perhaps most generally in favour, though light bright shades of colour are very prevalent. One chapeau in white silk tulle has its front formed of a tall pointed diadem of white flowers, with rose colour hearts and flexible stems that keep them in a constant tremor, while a little bird posed beside an aigrette of brilliants hovers as it were over the flowers. Another formed of a rouleau of white satin, and a large puff of white silk tulle, has a diadem of primroses surrounded by a border of rich lace, which slightly overhangs the forehead. The strings are composed of tulle plissé, edged on the one side with white satin ribbon, and fastening tightly under the chin with a lace bow. Chapeaux in white satin are trimmed with a tiny rose and large green dragon fly, with diamond eyes, posed at the side, and with a mantilla in white silk tulle which fastens on the breast. A bonnet in white imperial rep has the edge bouillonne, with tulle illusion, in which a little bird of blue and golden plumage is nestling; the tulle strings, with a traverse of white satin plissé, are secured at the breast with a small tuft of feathers matching the plumage of the bird. Other chapeaux, of white blonde or tulle, are trimmed with scarlet flowers and buds peeping out of green spiked leaves, posed apparently at random, and which, more minutely in size, are repeated at intervals upon the wide blonde strings that fasten under the chin with a full blown scarlet flower. Duplicate strings of blonde are tied behind with a bow at the very centre of the chignon, and have their wide ends falling down like a veil. Many white tulle bonnets have frontons of chrysanthemums or rosebuds peeping out of beds of moss, or formed of clusters of white daisies, forget-me-nots, or budding lilies of the valley, or bunches of mignonette, violets, and grapes, and berries of every shade, from the richest purple to the tenderest silvery green. A trimming of white blonde lace will generally rise above this fronton, and a plain net veil, unattached to the bonnet, and which falls only level with the chin, will be tied tightly at the back of the head upon the rounded portion of the chignon, having at times long ends fluttering in the wind.

Green chapeaux, styled Vert-Vert, after Offenbach's opéra comique, are very much in vogue just now, even among those whose complexions suffer sadly from the severe test to which they are subjected. They are mostly in crape or tulle bouillonné, and are trimmed with feathers of the same shade and bunches of white lilac or acacia blossoms, or with purple berries and white buds. Some are varied with narrow bands of velvet or coques of satin ribbon, and have white velvet trailing over them, or clusters of pink hyacinths composed at the side; the strings are of satin or tulle indifferently, or are formed by a combination or tulle. Chapeaux in rose colour crape bouillonné are to be trimmed at the top with a large [illegible] and a small pink ostrich feather, which curves gracefully over a tuft of primroses; others with coronals of glittering emerald green beetles' wings have a large rose posed at the side, with a sprig of leaves and a large rose posed at the side, we noticed one pink bonnet which had a brilliant bird crape and [illegible]d right in front amongst its puffs of fastened [illegible]onde, and had its wide blonde strings Blue with a pink satin bow.

tin crape bonnets are trimmed with coques of satin ribbon and bunches of cow-slips, or lilies of the valley, or diadems of pink rosebuds, or full-blown maiden-blush roses arranged in clusters. The strings of blue crape plissé, edged with satin, fasten with a satin bow. Bonnets of mauve tulle plissé are trimmed with rows of small white roses along the front, and have the wide tulle strings that frame the face, fastening beneath the chin with a narrow velvet bow and narrow velvet strings tied behind upon the chignon; others have a perfect plumes of small ostrich feathers posed at the top of the head, and a chapeau of mauve satin trimmed with rich black blonde had a diadem formed of small bell-shaped purple flowers, with bright green stalks and leaves. Bonnets of maize colour tulle, trimmed with ears of grain, with perhaps a few simple field flowers in addition, occasionally have rouleaux of satin ribbon twisted in "among the bearded barley;" whilst others, formed of narrow bands of plaited straw bordered with gold colour silk fringe, are trimmed with large tea roses or clusters of red and white variegated pinks, and have bands of straw, bordered on the outside with fringe, fitting closely to the face and fastening like strings under the chin with a small rosebud or a narrow velvet bow. A little fanchon in grey silk tulle has a fronton of budding heath with a large rose posed at the side. The strings which frame the face in accordance with the latest mode are edged on the one side with plaited rose colour satin ribbon.

Although this fashion inclines to the material or trimming of the chapeau being of a contrasting shade of colour to the robe, instead of matching it, as was the mode last year, bonnets the groundwork of which is black lace or tulle—recourse being had to a trimming more or less brilliant to set them off—and which admit of being worn with dresses of almost any shade, are very generally in vogue. We have them trimmed with simple bands of coloured velvet, or with such flowers as water lilies, jonquils, cannas in water [illegible] roses, or bunches of grapes, pose almost as frequently in centre of the front as at the side, and as often on the right side as on the left, or with wreaths of smaller flowers—convolvuli, buttercups, mos rosebuds, michaelmas daisies, mignonette, bunches of acacia blossoms, or berries and leaves—set as it were in the diadem of lace, and frequently towering in a point above it. The strings, if of satin, will be of the same tint as the flowers; if of lace, they will commonly be extremely wide, and fasten either with a coloured satin bow or a flower on the breast.

Hats are of straw trimmed with velvet and with wreaths or clusters of wild flowers, berries, wood violets, and forget-me-nots, and little pyramids of feathers posed behind and curling over the crown; others, formed entirely of ostrich feathers of delicate shades—pale mauve or blue—have a maize-blush rose in front or at the side; others, again, trimmed with feathers, or bright velvet or satin bows, have the edges turned up and lined with taffeta of the same shade.

Mantles are of every conceivable shape, but certain characteristics appear to distinguish nearly the whole of them. First, it is requisite that they should be short; next they are generally closed in at the waist; then they must be trimmed with deep flounces, usually of black lace; and in four instances out of five they have large elaborate bows at the back. Some fall behind shawl fashion, others are open at the back up to the waist, while others again are open at the sides, and occasionally raised in festoons after the fashion of the upper jupe of the robe courte. Some are trimmed with lace to simulate a square-cut corsage both before and behind; others are slightly open at the chest to show the robe; and others—all these that we are now speaking of are in black faye or poult de soie—will have mauve satin revers bordered with lace, or a simulated mauve satin waistcoat trimmed with a row of small buttons. If they have sleeves these fit as tightly as they conveniently can to the arm, though as many mantles are worn without sleeves as with. Several of the latter, save their trimming, are mere long vests, fastening with rows of buttons up the front. As regards trimming, some have wide black lace disposed in fan-like form entirely down the back, and fastened at intervals with small satin bows. The sleeveless mantles have invariably deep lace falls at the armholes, while those with sleeves have usually wide lace cuffs. One of the most distingué has received the name of the Seraphine. It is without sleeves, fits tight to the waist, is bordered at the armholes and elsewhere with deep rich lace headed with satin coques, and is looped up behind under a "manteau abbé galant" that falls hardly half-way down the skirt of the robe, and is fastened at the back of the neck with a satin bow. The Lavallière casaque, trimmed with festoons of rich lace, is rounded off in front and looped up high behind—to form "paniers"—under lappets of lace falling from the neck, where it is ornamented with a deep lace collar, while the slightly loose sleeves have cuffs to match. A pardessus without sleeves, and made with a small pelerine trimmed with lace, surmounted by a coques, and arranged in festoons, has a large rosette in the middle of the back, to which is attached a bouffante that falls partly over the opening behind formed by the skirts of the mantle—which are trimmed to match the pelerine—being sharply rounded off, and which show beneath them at the back an underskirt, bordered with an ordinary flounce, and falling almost half way down the skirt of the robe.

An elegant mantle in blue faye has long lappets hanging down in front, trimmed with a flounce, with plissé beading, and having a narrow edging of lace at the bottom. The mantle in other respects resembles a shawl, except that it is trimmed all round to match the lappets, has simulated sleeves, and is open behind up to the waist, where it is ornamented with the conventional bow. A collar is formed of plaited ribbon.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/2	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 1/6d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 13/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd May 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta,	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 22rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£ 41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at reduced prices, for cash only, Mahableshwur Potatoes, 4 maunds in a basket. Price per basket Rs. 7.

Paunchgunny Coffee, 7 lbs. in a bag. Price per bag. Rs. 2.

Bombay, 11th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at reduced prices, for cash only, Table Ornaments, comprising figures, vases, &c., of great variety.

Bombay, 11th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a consignment of very superior Tarred Hemp Rope, 3 and 4 stranded, various sizes.

Also some superior Bolt Rope.

Church Street, Bombay, 25th May, 1869. J. A. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter: suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic Springs, painted and lined Green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLOURS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Genuine White Lead, in 28 lb. tins ..per tin	7 8	8 4
Do. Do. " 56 " .... "	14 8	16 8
Finest Red " 56 " .... "	11 8	13 0
Do. Black Paint, in 7 " .... "	2 2	2 9
Do. Patent Driers, in 7 " .... "	2 2	2 8
Best English Boiled Oil, in 5 gals. drums..per gal.	3 2	3 8
Do. Raw Linseed Oil .. .. .. "	2 12	3 4
Do. Rectified Spirits of Turpentine .. .. "	3 8	4 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of Saddlery, by J. A. Owen, of Leicestersquare, Maker to the Royal Family, consisting of the following:—

Lady's white quilted Doeskin Saddles with Bridles.
Gentlemen's Hunting Ditto Ditto with Ditto.
Infantry Officer's Saddles, with Regulation Bridles.
A few sets of double and single permanent plating Harness.

The property of a Gentleman left the Presidency.

A handsome second-hand serviceable Mail Phaeton, converting a barouchette at pleasure, with leathered shades for monsoon (having concealed steps for Ladies), with lamps, pole, and shafts, by William King, of London.

Also a set of serviceable second-hand plated double Harness.

A handsome palanquin-shaped single horse Office Shigram, painted dark green and lined to match, with best lamps. Purchaser shall have guarantee of the works.

Also a few other carriages of different kinds, &c., &c.

SHREEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WE have the pleasure to inform our friends and the public, that our London House has been honored with commands to supply HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, with our WINES.

The selection of our Brand by the critical tasters for Royalty affords us a further most gratifying proof that our Wines are considered worthy of so exalted a patronage.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
BRAUNSBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine, in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a récherché Cabinet Wine
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL and MUSCATEL, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, cheap dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES or SHERRY WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA, MARASCHINO DI, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842;
AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE.
Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price, Rs. 22 per dozen. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	.....	Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux "	Do.	..... " 18 "
Cognac "	Do.	..... " 16 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

JAMAICA RUM.

Just landed a Consignment of
WHITE'S CELEBRATED RED HEART RUM,
in Cases of 1 dozen each.
Cash Rs. 21. Credit Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS,—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.... Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.

Base, Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 2-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

BASS' ALE,

JUST LANDED.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Bottled by Cameron and Saunders, Pints, per dozen	3 4	4 0
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen ..	6 4	6 12
Bottled by Stone & Co., Pints, per dozen ..	4 0	4 4
Do. ditto Imperial Pints, per dozen ..	4 12	5 4
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen.. ..	6 8	7 0
Do. ditto Imperial Quarts, per dozen ..	8 8	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and large consumers CONSIDERABLE ECONOMY is effected by the use of the Imperial Bottles.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

CHARLES TOVEY and SON,

SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows:—

Ay	..	Rs. 26
Extra dry Sillery Royal	..	36
Royal Bouzy	..	40
Verzenay Imperial	..	50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens	..	31
Royal Bouzy do. (very dry)	..	50

Attention is requested to the following.

CLARETS.—C. T.'s Médoc ordinaire	..	15
St. Estephe (S. B.)	..	20
Charles Tovey's 1 "	..	40
SAUTERNE	..	30
BURGUNDIES.—Beaune	..	30
Chablis	..	30
Pouilly Blanc	..	30
SPARKLING MOSELLE.—Muscat Moselle	..	36
SHERRIES.—Pale dry dinner	..	24
Choice Amontillado	..	28
Choicest Solera	..	40
COGNAC BRANDY.—Charles Tovey's 1 "	..	32

Pints of most of the above at Rs. 2 per 2 dozen Case extra.

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CHAMPAGNE

Champagne	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts 18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	" 20
do.	B. & E. Perrier	" 36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts 42
do. Hock	do. ...	" 23
do. Moselle	do. ...	" 22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do. ...	" 22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse ...	" 30
do. Moselle No. 2	do. ...	Pints 31
do. Moselle No. 1	do. ...	Quarts 22
do. Moselle No. 1	do. ...	Pints 23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Falstmann Son	Quarts 54
do.	do. ...	" 48
Marcobrunner	do. ...	" 30
Rothenberg Steinwein	do. ...	" 24
Liebfraumilch	Gobr. Schmits	" 18
Hochheimer	do. ...	" 26
Schloss Johannisberg	do. ...	" 32
Rudesheimer	do. ...	" 36

CLARETS.

Bages Pauliac	R. G. Hobbs & Co...	" 34
Milon Pauliac	do. ...	" 34
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do. ...	" 28
Vrai canon	H. & C. Balaresque.	" 24
Chateau de Frauds	do. ...	" 19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	" 24
Chateau Leoville	do. ...	" 19
Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil Franc ills Aine do.		" 36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do. ...	" 24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do. ...	" 24

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts 26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	" 22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co ...	" 20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co...	" 24
Old Cognac	do. ...	" 30
Absinthe	do. ...	" 30
Burgundy Porto	do. ...	" 12
do.	do. ...	" 16
Best Old Cognac	do. ...	" 30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	" 30
Brandy	John Bakes ...	" 20
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	H. Underberg Albrecht...	" 20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts	" 20

Terms - Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

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Fresh supplies on sale by

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Akola, 25th May, 1869.

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Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	1	20	0	0	3	8	5	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	1	42	8	0	7	8	0	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Age.